# THE COURTS.

Custom House Troubles of a Bolivian Commercial Traveller.

THE FREEDOM OF THE STAGE.

A Young Husband in Jail and His Wife on Moonlight Pienies.

THE POLICE BOARD MANDAMUSED.

It has already appeared in the HERALD that Fredrico Fuentes, of Bolivis, has had a quantity of mer-chandise seized by the Custom House officers on a charge of his having passed it through without pay-ment of duties. In the Marine Court, yesterday, bea suit brought by Mr. Fuentes to recover from Victor Allen the sum of \$1,700. Allen was associated with Mr. Fuentes in passing the goods through the Custom House, and it is now charged against him that between got rather the worst of it. The story of the latter, as on the witness stand, is that he is a member of the firm of Fuentes & Co., which, under that name, has existed in Bolivia for 100 years. During the past twenty-two years he has travelled in a business capacity for the firm, but this is the first time has brought goods into an American port. aix weeks ago, he was unable to speak English, and met Allien, who spoke French to him, and told him he was interpreter for the hotel where has he was going, and also for the Eric Railway, and would assist him in getting his goods through the Custom House. With this understanding he (Fuentes) signed the usua to Allien foreign gold and bills of the value of about \$1,700. He saw his lust trunk locked by a man whom he supposed was a Custom House officer and whom he ted out in Court. The gentleman turned out to be Inspector Laird. He (Fuentes) saw, as ne sup-posed, Allien transfer money to the Custom House Moer, and being then told by Allien that it was all right had his trunks removed to his hotel. Suose, quently he was told by Alhen that he had saved him \$300 in duties, and wanted that sum, which Fuentes refused. Still later his goods were seized for non-payment of duties. The witness on cross-examination was most positive in denying that he instructed Alien to tell the Custom House officers that he was a priest and intended to take the goods to Peru for his own use; on the contrary, he had already made to the Custom House officials the declaration of the contents of his trunks, and that they consisted of merchandises as well as personal effects. The witness, on being asked if he had ever offered to self the goods to a Dr. Perry, or had asked the Doctor to assist him in negotiating a sale, answered that the was not sick, and knew no doctors and few lawyers; that he was turned out of his hotel, as alleged by the other side, he pronounced a falsehood and showed two receipted bills, covering \$150, for his two weeks' expenses. He is worth, in his own country, he said, about \$100,000, but since the government selzed all his goods he had not enough, in this strange country even to pay the jury in the case. In several interviews he had with Captain Brackett the latter gave him to understand that his goods would be returned to him, but said he wanted no lawyers there. With the reservation that other witnesses might be called on behalf of plaintiff when they arrived the delence was entered upon. The first witness examined was Customs Inspector John Laird. Be testified in substance that Fuentes made an affidavit that he was going to Peru; that the same was stated to him by Allien, and also that he was a priest, and believing the truth of this he passed his trunks; he saw or heard of no money being paid; he knows that paste diamonds are not used for the priestly office, and would not be passed duty free, but he did not remember if he saw if on the declaration; being told that Fuentes was a priest, and having opened one trunk and seen all distrunk?" asked counsel.

"There m right had his trunks removed to his hotel. Sunse

s a priest?"
Fuonies looked like a priest, notwithstanding he a mustache," answered the witness.
Would you take me to be a priest if I told you so?"
ed Counsellor Solomon, shaking his bushy side skers and mustache.
It would not," promptly and energetically answered

"I would not," promptly and energetically answered the winess.

John J. Poliock, another inspector, testified that the declaration of Fuences was handed to him, to the effect that he was going to South America, but suspecting something wrong, ordered his trunks to the public store, and subsequently, under orders of General Nicholis and after inspection by Laird, they were passed; he spoke to Fuences on the boat and asked him some questions in English in relation to the substance of his declaration, the witness said, but subsequently corrected himself, and said he supposed some one on board—a lady, he thought—interpreted for him; he declined to answer if he was now employed in the Castom House; he nad but two conversations with Custom House; he had but two conversations with Fuentes, one on the boat and the other in the house on the dock; he heard Laird testifying that he had orders from him (Pollock) that Fuentes had made the necessary affidavit and his trunk should be passed, but he had no recollection of having said so; in Fuentos' declaration he swore ne was a priest and going to Bolivia; Laird was told by General Nicholis that if he was satisfied that the declaration was correct and

ing to Bolivia; Laird was told by General Nicholls that if he was satisfied that the deciaration was correct and the goods were of no marketable value to pass them; he is not sure, but he may nave repeated to Laird what General Nicholls said. The sworn declaration of Mr. Fuentes was here produced to which the witness had referred, but it was found to contain no statement that he was a priest or anything to that effect.

Captain Brackett was next examined, and went substantially over the story of the seizures as it has been already told in the Herald. He said the reason whitere was delay in issuing a warrantior the arrest of Mr. Fuentes after the first soizure was that until subsequent seizures had been made he was not quite satisfied but that the story of Fuentes that he intended to go to South America and had already sent a portion of his goods there was true. o to South America and mad alleged and the south the south the trial was adjourned to this morn-

At this point the trial was adjourned to this morning. The whole amount of goods soized was stated to be about \$8,000. Throughout his examination the witness Fuentes answered with great promptness and apparent frankness. The Custom House officers were present in force, and among the interested friends of Er. Fuentes was the billiardist Garnier.

THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN. The exceeding dulness of the courts in the closing week of the protracted legal vacation was pleasantly enlivened yesterday by an application made by George Jones, more popularly known as "George the Count

Joannes, more popularly known as "George the Count, Joannes," to Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order to show cause why Mr. Sothern should not be enjoined from playing the "Crushed Tragedian" at the Park Theatre:

"Your Honor," said count Joannes, "I have an application for a temporary injunction to testrain a person from personating me on the stage. I have devoted my energies and intellect unceasingly to build up for myself that reputation and fame in all the processions, which after long years of into I have so successivily attained and that Mr. Sothern should now stempt to appropriate to his own use the fruits of my labors, which he has done for eighteen rights on the stage, and earning therefor \$400 nightly, is a piracy of my same and reputation as an officer of this Court which Your Honor should not sanction. I myself am an actor and I am proud of it, I do not ask for a permanent injunction; I simply ask to have this man cease his personations of my mentity until his rights in the premises can be judicially determined."

"Come before me at three o'clock and I will near you," said the Judge.

"I mank you," answered the Count.

At the designated hour the Count was promptly in attendance, but while he was endeavoring to address the Court Jades Westbrook gave the order of address. to Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court,

"I mank you," answered the Count was promptly in attendance, but while he was enteavoring to address the Court Jauge Westbrook gave the order of adjournment, simply telling the Count to pess up his papera and ne would examine them. In a snort time Juage Westbrook annuaced his decision, granting the order applied for and making the same returnable on next Monday.

James Buchanan was recently committed to prison by Justice Merray in default of bail on a charge of abandoning his wife and child. Mr. Buchanan is evidently very much disgusted at the turn matters have facen in his case, and through his counsel, Mr. George Bussey, has invoked the aid of a habeas corpus write to set him right. The facts as set forth in his petition tion of justice in the police courts. He says the judge would not allow him counsel, his own lawyer unfortunately, as he claims, being absent and failing to put in appearance units some ten minutes after his case had been heard. Almost before he knew it he was in jai, having, as his petition indicates, been railroaded there with a celerity that was particularly bewildering to one of his lack of experience. He claims his utter inability to furnish the required ball, and while bewildering to one of his lack of experience. He claims his utter inability to turnish the required bail, and while stoutly protesting against the possibility of indefinite incarceration expresses the nope that he will be able to earn something, and thus help himself out of his perplexing predicament if given his liberty. His trace, that of stair builder, being very dull, he has only earned \$52 during the past year, but although now wring on the charity of relatives he has hopes of doing better, being a young man only twenty-three years old, and having passed the doctor's examination upon an application for nd-mission to the fire department. As to the merits of the case, he alleges that instead of absingoing his wife ahe abundoned him, and is now living a gay life with a preternatural weakness for mounlight picaics.

The writ applied for was granted yesterday by Judge Westbrook, and the case to-day will come up for a

GIFTS IN A DEBTOR'S FAMILY. Mr. George W. Lane, our former City Chamberlain, as assignee of the wholesale grocery house of Abbey & Sturdovant, has just finished passing his accounts before Elliott F. Shepard as referee in the Supreme Court. Mr. Shepard has rendered an important decasion as affecting the claims put in by two married daughters of one of the firm to a large part of the firm daughters of one of the firm to a large part of the firm assets. They claimed that their father years ago gave each of them \$5,000, although be invested and managed it for them, and finally put it into this firm, and gave them the firm's promissory notes for the amounts. Mr. Shepard holds that one's own promissory note is not the subject of a valid gift as against creditors, being merely the gift of a promise, and not of the thing itself, and that, as the original sums had never been in the possession of the daughters, no title vested in them, delivery being absolutely necessary to title by gift inter vivos. The great body of creditors, including the London merchants are said to be satisfied that substant at justice has been done by this decision.

THE KOCH DIVORCE SUIT. Mr. Gustavus Levy, counsel for Mrs. Koch, states, in explanation of the report published in yesterday's HERALD, that Mrs. Koch employed bim as her counsely to procure a divorce from her husband upon the ground of adultery; that he informed the defendant that his regards his knowledge of her motives in procuring the divorce, and that he stated to the defendant in that suit that the action was meant merely for a jest and that he need not take it seriously or go to the trouble of putting in an answer, the statements are wholly and unquantifiedly false. He says, further, that after Koch knew of the reference, through his statements to him, he gave him every opportunity to defend the action by adjourning the reference from time to time so as to enable him to procure counsel and put in an answer in the action. The answer of the defendant sets up condonation of the offence charged in the complaint, of which he knew nothing until it was set forth in the answer; when he had staifed nimself that the statements of defendant's witnesses were true he withdrew from all connection with the case. The affidavits of Mr. Koch, dated May 2, 1876, made on opening the default, which he did not oppose, and the report of the referree, Edward S, Dakin, were cited to corroborate his statement. In the practice of his profession in this city for upward of twenty years, he says that no charge has ever been made against him by any one in the least degree impugning his professional integrity.

POLICE SURGEONS' PAY. Dr. Le Roy Satterlee was in 1873 appointed police surgeon by the Board of Police at a salary of \$1,500 per anum. He held the position until 1876, when he was dismissed. Meantime a statute had been passed fixing the salaries of police surgeons at \$2,250 per anaxing the salaries of police surgeons at \$2,200 per an-num, and the Dector claims that he is entitled to re-ceive the difference between that amount and the salary paid him. A motion was made in supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday for a mandains directing the Police Board to draw a requisition on the Comp-troller for the balance due. It was claimed in opposi-tion that the Poctor had accepted \$1,500 and that there was no appropriation for more. Judge West-brook said this made no difference and granted the

OPENING ELEVENTH AVENUE. In the matter of opening Eleventh avenue from 155th street to Harlem River, which was referred for the purpose of determining the payment of awards, the report of the referes was yesterday confirmed by Judge Van Brunt. The report gives three-fourths of the award to adjacent property owners and one-fourth to the original owner in fee of the land used for the avenue.

> DECISIONS. SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Teele vs. Teele,—Referce's report and order granted confirming report and granting a decree of divorce.

Hoyt vs. Hoyt—A decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

plaintiff.

Simmons vs. Mutual Benefit Savings Bank.—I wish
to see counsel.

Carey vs. Carey.—Both motions denied.

Dunlap vs. Paterson Fire Insurance Company.—Motion denied; memorandum.

Tyng vs. Haisted.—Order signed.

Bell vs. Hibernia Fire Insurance Company.—Memorandum.

Bell vs. Hiberois Fire insurance Company.—Nemorandum.

O'Connor vs. O'Connor; Listman vs. Blant.—Motions denied.

Smith vs. Overman; Reid vs. Fagan; Thomas vs. Whitney.—Granted.

By Judge Van Brunt.

In the matter of the Eleventh avenue, &c.—Report of relerce confirmed. Opinion.

Su. r vs. Suhr.—Order granted amending order appointing guardian. &c.

Warden vs. Browning; Spelman vs. Terry.—Orders granted.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst, Hinch vs. Transor and others.—Findings settled and Thomson vs. Thomson.—Motion denied. Memoran-

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART 1. Bunce vs. Norvell and others.—Case and amend

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM Logan vs. Logan.—Qrder for alimony to plaintiff

ranted.

Peters vs. Kunpp et al.—Petition granted.

Kuemmelberg vs. Kuemmelberg.—Appli-limony and counsel fee granted. Siebert vs. Mariena.—Order settled and signed.
Linder va. Servin.—Motion dismissed.
Meis va. Van Winkle et al.—Motion granted with

Varnum, &c., vs. Rathbone et al.—Motion granted ind order signed.

Dean vs. Harris et al.—Order settled and signed. COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM

Simonds vs. Rooney.—The question discussed in the brief are such as each party should have a fair opportunity to buy; default will therefore be opened on payment of \$10 costs.

Harding vs. Haisted.—Order to examine defendant before trial granted.

Lowin vs. Platt.—Order to pay over deposit money granted.

Lowin vs. The Tannehill Silver Mining Company.—
Motion granted. See opinion.
Smith vs. Lane.—Order amending summons and complaint granted.
Lyons vs. Lynch.—Order advancing cause on day calendar granted.
In the Matter of Blum.—Application granted.
Herrmann vs. Dombarger; Bourdon vs. Segiried.—Approved.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

MARINE COURT-CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Hibbler vs. Otterson.—Jerome Buck appointed reeiver. Mernin vs. Maclorg.—Motion for judgment granted. Wedemeyer vs. Vincent.—Motion denied, with \$10

costs.

Agoe vs. Downs.—Motion for judgment on confes-sion granted.

Schuyler vs. Gavin.—Attachment against defendant granted. Bail, \$200.

Keningsberg vs. Florentine.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted on stipulating not to suc.

Reese vs. Stailer.—Motion denied.

Wedemeyer vs. Manland.—Cause rostored to calen-dar.

dar.

Kasselbaum vs. Bischoff; Kirschner vs. McLaughlin;
Curley vs. Haven; Same vs. Marden.—Motions granted.
Summers vs. Beach.—Motion denied.
Blech vs. Martin.—Motion to vacate order of arrest

Bicch vs. Martin.—Motion to vacate order of arrest and to discontinue action granted.

Bioomingdale vs. Oatman.—Motion denled.

By Judge C. Shea.

Enright vs. Hayes; Files vs. Gilbert.—Motion denied and judgment for planntiff may be entered in pursuance of the verdict, with five per cent allowance on amount

Wheeler vs. Campbell. - Findings settled.

GENERAL SESSIONS-PART 1. Before Judge Sutherland.

John Hessler was placed on trial charged with grand larceny. It was alleged that he stole a package of felt goods valued at \$61 from the store of Mr. B. Cohen, in Waiker street, on the 29th of August isst. The evidence being conclusive the jury found the prisoner guilty, and Judge Sutherland sent him to the State Prison for four years and six months.

MICHAEL MILAN'S MISTAKE. A laborer, who gave his name as Michael Milan, was arraigned for trial on the charge of grand larceny. From the testimony of Mrs. Mary Kennelly, a laundress and a woman of great frame, living at No. 3614 Oak street, it appears that on entering her rooms on the night or the 17th inst, she caught the accused carrying off two of her dresses and a shawl. With con rying off two of her dresses and a shawl. With considerable pluck she grappled with the invader, and
raising an starm the man started off, not, however,
without leaving some of his torn garments in the
hands of Mrs. Kennelly. The prisoner in his own pehaif denied the inreeny, and stated that the complainant was intoxicated and that her step-tather had requested him to take her home. Witnesses, however,
were produced who testified that they heard a straggle in Mrs. Kennelly's house, and that they saw a man
run away siter an infarm had been raised. Mithe was
found guilty of petit larceny and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

GENERAL SESSIONS-PART 2. Before Judge Gildersleeve.

A WARNING TO BATTERY PARK THIRVES A man who gave the name of Frank Edwards was arraigned for trial by Assistant District Attorney Herring, charged with larceny from the person. It sppeared from the evidence that early in the morning of the 11th inst., while Edward Scanlan, or No. 29 Ridge street, was lying asleep on one of the benches in the

the prisoner. On awaking he lound the hand of one of them in his right hand pocket, and that of another in his left hand pocket, in which was a gold badge, the third having relieved him of his coat. Scanlan feigned to fall asieep as if unconscious of the theft, and when the three worthies nauntered off he kept his eye upon the three worthies sauntered off he kept his eye upon them some time. Figally he called the strention of a police officer to the fact that he had been robbed, and pointed out the three men. On seems the officer two of them started off, but the third was captured and identified. In his possession was found a watch which had been stolen from a sailor in the Battery a short time previous under similar circumstances. On the trial yesterday the prisoner denied that he had put his hand in the compliainant's pocket. He admitted having been acquainted with the two men who had run off and accounted for the possession of the watcut by awing they had given it to him to look at and see whether it was gold. The jury found the prisoner guilty of the crime charged, and on being armigued for the larceny of the sailor's watch he pleaded guilty. Mr. Herring called the attention of the Court to the had that the prisoner's previous career was not such as would merit the clemency of the Court, and that as the Battery was swarming with such people an example should be made of this one. Judge Giteries the sailor is not all the charge of which he was convicted and to two years on the charge of sealing the sailor's watch.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE. Joseph Ballard. twenty-five years old, residing a No. 9 Peli street, and a barkeoper by occupation, was called to the Ear by Assistant District Attorney Herring, charged with murder in the first degree. It ap Madison street, went before United States Commis stoner Shields, alleging that he had passed counter fest money. Bailard was subsequently indicted by the Grand Jury, and then tried and acquitted of the charge On the night of Ballard's discharge, the 26th of March his friends, among them being Carolin, gathered around him and gave him a jolification. Later in the evening the parties adjourned to the saloon on the corner of Peli street and the Bowery, where more drink was intulged in, and all seemed to be the beat of friends. At length Bailard introduced in conversation the subject of his arrest and he and Carolin became separated from the party. In a short time afterward the people in the vicinity of the liquor saloon were attracted by the loud mosning of a man on the sidewalk who was covered with blood and unable to move. He was immediately removed to his home in Madison street, where he presented a frightful aspect. He died from his wounds on the 2d of May. Ballard was arrested on the charge of killing Carolin and was yesterday arraigned for trial. Deputy Coroner Cushman, Dr. Ward, who attended the deceased, and United States Commissioner Shields were among the witnesses examined. The trial will be resumed to-day. his friends, among them being Carolin, gatuered

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Westbrook.—Nos. 211, 282, 285, 287, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 295, 4, 14, 44, 46, 47, 49, 52, 58, 68, 70, 76, 77, 79, 80, 112, 114, 116, 119, 125, 140, 156, 157, 179, 184, 186, 187, 190, 195, 205, 208, 218, 221, 225, 238, 248, 253, 263, 269, 275, 276, 276, 280, 283, 284, 255, 204, 2.6.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Adjourned for the term. Part 2.—Adjourned for the term. Part 3.—Held by Judge Sinnoti.—Nos. 1415, 1826, 1650, 2351, 4789, 871, 1845 34, 1594, 1659, 1856, 1856, 1855, 1859, 1860, 1861.

COURT OF GERERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Judge Sutherland.—The People vs. James Gleason, feionious assault and battery; Same vs. Leonard Roden, feionious assault and battery; Same vs. Joseph Keller, assault and battery; Same vs. Joseph Raller, Johnson, robbery; Same vs. Joseph Raller, Johnson, robbery; Same vs. Joseph Ballard, homiciae; Same vs. William Johnson, grand breceny. Held by Judge Gucersleeve.—People vs. Joseph Ballard, homiciae; Same vs. William Johnson, grand breceny.

Michael Sullivan, burgiary; Same vs. Charles Miller, false preteinces; Same vs. John Kenny, gambling; Same vs. John Brady, gambling; Same vs. William Smith, gambling.

COURT OF APPEALS. DECISIONS HANDED DOWN-PROCEEDINGS-CALENDAR.

ALHANY, Sept. 25, 1877. In the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, September 25,

In the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, Soptember 25, decisions handed down:—

Noyes vs. the Chifferen's Aid Society of New York City; the Standard Sugar Refinery vs. Dayton; Bruce vs. Griscom; in the matter of the petition of Whiet; in the matter of the petition of Whiet; in the matter of the petition of the Second Baptist Church of Harlem; the Peopse ex rel. Kimballs vs. the Boston and Abany Railroad Company.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Barnett vs. Soiling.—Order sustained as to the claim for tobacco and reversed as to the claim for the check, and order of arrest modified by reducing the amount for, which the delendant was held to bail to \$2,000 without costs to either party.

Peyser vs. the Mayor, &c.; the Health Department vs. Knoil.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide the event.

Getty vs. Devlin; Getty vs. Devlin.—Judgment affirmed without costs as between the plantiff and the executors of Devlin, and with costs to Donnelly Kenter and Toel against the executors of the Devlin-Du Bois testators.

Stevenson vs. Lesley.—Judgment modified by in-

os testators. Stevenson vs. Lesley.—Judgment modified by in-

Stevenson vs. Lessey... dugment modined by in-serting a provision adjudging the right of ciniaren of the testator's son, Alexander M. Lesley, born before the time for distribution to share in the estate, and as so modified affrmed, with coats of all parties to be paid out of the estate. Wines vs. the Mayor; The People ex rel. Kingsland

Bianchard vs. Blanchard; Weed vs. the Mutual Bendt Lite Insurance Company; Hull vs. Domington; Domington vs. Hull.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Feople ex rel. Baboock vs. Murray.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered with defendants, with Wagner vs. The Long Island Railroad Company;

wagner vs. The Long island railroad Company; Aling vs. Fany.—Appeal dismissed, with costs. Frost vs. The Yonkers Savings Bank.—Order granting new train reversed and the residue of the judgment of the General Term and the Special Term allirmed, without costs to either party in this court. Lawrence vs. Lindssy.—Order affirmed without costs in this court.

PROCEEDINGS.

In the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, September 25, 1877:—

in the Court of Appeals, Iuesday, September 25, 1877;—
No. 344. McGuin vs. the People.—Upon motion of Mr. S. W. Rosendale, for appellants, these causes, which were passed September 17, are ordered restered and are set down for argument on Monday, October 1. Hebbard vs. Haughian.—Motion for reargument submitted, Huntingdon for motion, E. H. Berg opposed. Putnam vs. Furman.—Upon motion of John H. Knox, for appellant, this cause was ordered upon the present calendar as of date of fling the return.

In the motion of the Attorney Goneral vs. The Continental Lie Insurance Company of New York, the motion to allow Catherine Deutz, of Washington, D. (1, to bring action against John 2. O'Neill, as receiver of the company, for \$5,000, the amount of the policy on the life of her husband, who died in 1876, was granted.

granted.
The defence in the case of Henry R. Pierson, regranted.

The defence in the case of Henry R. Pierson, receiver of the North American Lite incurance Company vs. The Firm of Brexel & Morgan, tot New York, wisned to change the venue to New York. Motion denied, because the affidavit of merits was not attached to the moving papers. The action is to compel the accounting of \$45,000, placed in their hands by the insurance company. The receiver claims it was deposited to meet drafts drawn in Europe of the company. The defendants claim it was deposited to secure policy-holders in London when a branch of the company was established in Europe.

No. 373. Palmer vs. Foley.—Argued by W. H. Field for appellant; submitted for respondent.

No. 382. Harrison vs. Gibboons (two cases).—Papers to be submitted by appenants; argued by Theodore S. Dean for respondent.

General Calenda.

No. 87. Woodraft vs. the American Popular Insurance Company.—Upon motion of N. C. Moak for respondent, judgment ordered affirmed by desaut.

No. 131. slevarias vs. Boynton.—Argued by N. C. Moak for appellant, c. B. Smith for respondent.

No. 155. stowell vs. Otts.—Argued by E. P. Wilder for appellant and thomas H. Rodman for respondent.

No. 163. Spauloing vs. R. and S. A.—Argued by F. A. McComber for appellant and E. Cooke for respondent.

No. 163. Spauloing vs. R. and S. A.—Argued by P. Cantine for appellant and E. Cooke for respondent.

Procasmation made and court adjourned.

Cantine for appellant and E. Cooke for r Case still od. Prociamation made and court adjourned. CALENDARS.
The following is the day calendar for Wednesday, september 26:—Nos. 86, 137, 138, 21, 72, 73, 113, 89 a.

RESULT OF A SUNDAY RIOT.

The little boy, Charley Allen, who was shot at Jer sey City on Sunday by an Italian named Carlo Mon zino, during the progress of a riot between bands o Irish and Italians, is rapidly sinking. Although the builet passed through the jaw and out of the mouth inflammation has set in. The Italian Monzino made inflammation has set in. The Italian Monzino made his escape. Those who were arrested were discharged, as they were defending their families and homes against a crowd of men, women and boys who autrounced their houses, smashed all the windows, cut a woman's head with a stone while she was sitting in her house and threatened to burn down their houses if they du not leave the vicinity of First and Brunswick streets, where several Italian lamines are now living. Their presence in this section of the city avery obnoxicots to the Irish and Germans, who have repeatedly threstened to exterminate them.

MRS. GUNSER DISCHARGED.

Mrs. Appolonia Gunser, Lazie Schmidt and August Gunser, who were charged with complicity in the mur-der of John Gunser at East William-burg, have been incharged from custody after a final hearing before ustice Marshall, at Newtown. After some preliminary Justice Marshall, at Newtown. After some preliminary proceedings the prisoner's counsel made a motion that the complaint be dismissed and the prisoners discovered, and the motion, after some opposition by the District Attorney, was figurely acceded to by the Justice.

THE POLICE COURT IMBROGLIO.

SCENES AT THE TOMBS YESTERDAY-THE CON-TEST STILL RAGING-JUSTICE DUFFY IN-DIGNANT.

The hands of the clock in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning pointed at twenty minutes to seven when Justice Duffy entered and took his seat on the beach. At the same moment Sergeant Woodruff handed him the scaled returns. The Magistrate turned them over unopened to his clerk and the business of the court proceeded as usual. At half-past eight o'clock Justice Duffy, having disposed of all the prisoners present, arose and said:—"I shall now go to breaktast, but I want it distinctly understood that the Court not adjourned during my absence."

The cierks and the police made no comment, but both realized that the moment of battle had come. Soon alterward some officers of the Broadway aquad entered, having prisoners in custody. They placed the prisoners in a pea and took seats in the body of the coart room. Cierk Rockwell advanced to the centre of the bench and in a loud voice said:—"All officers with prisoners will now step forward and make their affidavits."

The officers addressed looked at Sergeant Woodruft, who said:—"You will wait until the court is over."

their affidayits."

The officers addressed locked at Sergeant Woodruf, who said:—"You will wait until the court is open."

"The court is open now." shouted Mr. Rockwell, growing red in the lace. "Here, gentlemen," turning to his lellow clorks, "you have witnessed this contempt of court. I will want your affidayits."

Meanwhile the officers remained in their seats.

The little episose ended all looked forward to the arrival of Justice Duffy. At half-past mine he entered the examination room. Seeing him Sergeant Woodraff ordered all officers to advance to the bench and prepare to make their complaints. The Magistrate had hardly made his appearance when he was button-holded by Glerk Rockwell, who poured out his grievances. The result of their conference was an order for Sergeant Woodraff to present himself. To him Justice Duffy said:—"Sergeant, affidayits have been made charging you with contempt of Court, but I have not yet signed the orders, as I do not want to resort to extreme measures. We shall be oblized, however, to have an understanding with the Police Commissioners on this subject and avoid in the future such occurrences. The business of the Court is being delayed very much by these proceedings." The Sergeant bowed and resumed his station, after which Glerk Rockwell ordered all officers with complaints to A court in A horne.

Another little florry occurred just prior to the afternoon session. Justice Duffy was engaged in the Court of Special Sessions and the clerks ordered the officers to make their complaints, but a look from Sergeant Woodruff kept them in their seats to await the arrival of the magistrate. When Justice Duffy appeared the ceaks informed him of the trouble. "This is getting intolerable," said Justice Duffy. "Chlees it can be remedied I shall go to my hotel and hold court there. Then I won't bave any policemen around to dictate the dutes of my clerks." Once more business was resumed.

Referring to the subject Justice Otterbourg stated to a reporter that he would in future pay no attention

dictate the duties of my clerks." Once more business was resumed.

Referring to the subject Justice Otterbourg stated to a reporter that he would in future pay no attention to the returns. They were not necessary for the transaction of the court business. He would open court at the usual time, eight o'clock A M, and while the clerks were taking the officers' adidavits he would take things easy in his private office. How the difficulty will terminate can only be conjectured.

This Police Commissionness.

A resolution was received vegterial by the Police Board from the Board of Police Justices requesting that the Police Commissioners submit to them the names of attorneys guilty of abuse of practice in respect to any proceeding before any poince magistrate or in any police court. The resolution was ordered on file.

BARLEM POLICE COURT.

Is a subject to the s

AT JEFFERSON MARKET.

Counseller James D. McClelland, who has practised in the Jefferson Market Court for over ten years, yesterday made a personal application to Judge Morgan to decide on his standing and rights within Morgan to decide on his standing and rights within the Court. He stated to the magistrate that every time be had occasion to go to the desk to the clerk to see papers or transact other business connected with his clients' interests he was stopped at the gate by the police officer in onarge and not milowed to pars until His Houor had given the gate officer special orders to admit him. Judge Morgan, in a very decided manner, said;—"Counsellor, you have a perfect right, as an officer of this court, to pass in at any time either while unyself or my clerks are seere, and is corder that you shall be allowed to pass. I consider myself magistrate of this court, and my clerks are my representatives, and I do not intend to let any ponce official insult either me or them."

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Andrew Phillips, formerly bookkeeper for the fire of William H. Griffiths & Co., billiard table manufacturers, of No. 40 Vesey street, was arrested on Mon day afternoon on a civil suit instituted by his employ ers to recover the sum of \$4,000, alleged to have been embezzled by him. The warrant was executed by deputy sheriff, and Phillips, being unable to procure ail, was lodged in Ludlow Street Jail. In the allida. vit accompanying the warrant a statement of the manner in which the slieged embezzlements took place is given. It says that Phillips was employed as bookkeeper by the firm on August 1, 1874, and continued in that position until the day of his arrest. In July last he asked and obtained an extensed leave of absence. Shortly after his departure the bookkeeper whom the Messrs. Griffiths had emitted to the contract of the contract ound a number of queer entries in the books. He as not began a investigation and discovered that various ame of from \$200 upward, amounting in all to nearly Philips' time as bookkeeper. Investigating the matter still further, the bookkeeper found that the various sums had been stolen by erasing the original figures on checks and substituting larger ones. In many cases Philips had oven fitted out and indersed checks on his employers, making them payable to fictitious persons and drawing the money-himself. When these facts were communicated to the embezzled firm, they at once began proceedings against Philips. The latter is a young man, wenty-eight years of age, residing in Madison street, Brooklyn, where he has a wise and two children. He is a Mason of prominence, having attained the degree of Knight Femplar. When socking employment of the Measts, Griffiths he was very highly recommended by the proprietors of the St. James, United States and Westiminster hotels, in each of which piaces he had occupied a position as bookkeeper. He also falsely represented nimself as a nephew of the late Commodore Vanderbilt.

### IN THE TOILS

Two respectably dressed women, of middle age, stood at the bar of the Tombs Police Court yesterday charged with shoplifting. The youngest gave the name of Annie Green, and her residence as Melrose N. Y. She stated that she was a dressmaker by occupation, and married. She modestly hung her head and the tears trickled down her lace. Her companion gave the name of Austina Miller, and her residence as gave the name of Austina Miller, and her residence as Elizabeth, N J. She likewise claimed to be a dreas-maker by occupation. Roder than Mrs. Green, she looked defiantly at the magistrate and curtly answered Meary, employed in the store of H. B. Claffin & Co. He had caught the prisoners in the act of secreting \$105 worth of pear buttons in their dresses. On the person of Mrs. Miller the police found the larger part of the stolen goods hidden in a capacious pocket two feet deep, which was sewed to ner skirt. A smaller share of the booty was found on the person of Mrs Green. The prisoners were committed in default o \$1,000 bail cach.

MILLER'S BRAND.

Charles Miller is a cigar maker and has been in the employ of Gustave Schoenasser, on the second floor of No. 220 Sullivan street. A few days ago Miller was discharged for dissipation, but continued to reside with his boss. To this Schoenasser objected and yesterday his boss. To this Schoenasser objected and yesterday morning about three o'clock. Miller came to the house very much intexicated and assuited Schoenasser with an trou brand, weighing about eight pounds. John Siess, another eight maker, endeavored to stop him, but before he could do so received a blow on the back of the head himself. Schoenasser received three severe scalp wounds, and was taken to the New York Hospital immensible. Justice Morgan yesterday committed Miller to await the result of the injuries.

### A BOY'S REVENGE.

A colored boy, named George Stokely, of No. 111 West Thirty-first street, and a crowd of white boys were standing on the corner of Seventh avenue and I wenty-sixth street on Monday night, and the white boys simultaneously rushed at him. He ran down boys simultaneously rushed at h.m. He ran down seventh avenue, but stopped in the middle of the atrect to pick up a large cobole stone which he threw at the boy nearest to him, who happened to be Patrick Harvey, aged fourteen, of No. 131 West Twonty-eighth street. The stone struck Harvey on the side and he led insensible to the walk. He was taken to the New York nospital, where he now lies in a precarious condition. Stokely escaped at the time, but was subsequently arrested by Officer Schmittberger, of the Twenty-high precinct. Justice Morgan yearerday committed up to the Tombe to await the result of his victim's highries.

### CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Inquests were held yesterday by Coroner Woltman the following cases:-George Geyer, of No. 170 Chrystle street, who committed suicide on the 24th inst. by jumping into the East River; William Brown, who was accidentally killed by the fall of a wail at No. 202 Greene street on the 17th inst. John Barrett, who, on the same date, was killed by a lail from the thrid story of No. 34 City Hail pinco. Verdicts in accordance with the facts were rendered.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK.

THE TRANSPER OF PROPERTY COMPLETE-RE-CEIVER SMALLEY'S STATEMENT-AN INDIG-

made yesterday by Mrs. Swan, the wife of the late Vice President of the unfortunate banking institution. As the bulk of the real estate was supposed to be in the lady's name, this positive action on her part may increase by some \$3,000 the assets of the bank, and by so much add to the dividend a careful receiver will be able to tors at the institution does not seem to lessen from day to day, and there is many a sad case made uolic that places the action of the defaulting officers in the worst light. One old woman, who stood on the steps of the bank, told the reporter she had about one hundred and twenty-five dollars deposited there and it was the savings of four years. She kept an apple stand on Greenwich street, and was told by a neight to nut her odd dollars in the Clairmont because Mr. Broadwell was a deacon in the church and a very hopest man. "But that is not all," she said, "my sor is a satior and works on an oyster sloop running to dollars saved up and be put it all in here. It's hard

for the poor, sir, very hard!"

General Smalley, the receiver, was visited day, and said to the reporter that he had nothing new to communicate in reference to the forged Canada bank bills. There seemed to be no dispute as to the Ball, the broker, would secure the bank. As to the dispute in regard to the receivership General the dispute in regard to the receivership General Smalley knew nothing, except that he had heard one of the trustees had gone to albuny to see Attorney General Fairchild and harmonize any differences that might exist among parties who wished their own friends to represent their interests in the bank. The receiver said the accountants were working hard to get a lund report to present to the trusties and the public, but he thought is hardly possible it could be ready before to-morrow (Wodnsaday). When it was completed it was hoped that every depositor could see exactly the state of affairs and make up his mind as to the probable divident as well as he (the re-

When it was completed it was noped that every depositor could see exactly the state of affairs and make up his mind as to the probable divident as well as he (the receiver) could. Access: Stiley and Garrettson are both working at the accounts, anded by all the assistance that Mr. Swan could give them.

Mr. Brondweil was still denied to visitors at his home on Jersey City Heights, but the majority of the committe of trustress—Measrs, halsey W. Knapp and Robert C. Coroell—started to visit him yesterday about noon. Up to a late hour they had not returned to the bank, but it was understood that the examination of the defaulting president would be a private one, and only such parts of it would be given to the press as were proper for publication and not embarrassing to the officers in making a settlement for the benefits of the depositors.

"In fact," sain one of the largest depositors to the reporter, "it is pretty hear compounding a telony." "Well, you have the remedy in your own hands," was the response.

"Not altogether. The depositors meet together, of course they want their money, and they have some friends among the trustees who advise them. Then they commence the honeyloghing process, saying, "What good will it do to put Broadwell and Swan or the rest in prison; that don't get your money back, Let us compromise—that's what they call it—and riey have a meeting with the culpate officials, put them on the back and say, 'Now, my dear fellow, you are in a tight box—under bonds in \$10,000, and only one depositors take their hands out of the line's mouth as gently as possible; the big villains escape with a capital on which they can start another bank, and that is

gently as possible; the big viliains escape with a capital on which they can start another bank, and that is the way the people are swandled day after day, and I call it compounding a telony."

"Why don't the trustees or the receiver act?"

"Well," was the reply, "that's a long story; for my part I think the whole party used our aconey for their own accommodation. Hoyt borrowed the money of the bank, as it clearly appears, on oogs collateral or none at alt. He was notorious as the manipulator of the Nank, as it clearly appears, on oogs collateral or none at alt. He was notorious as the manipulator of the New York, Boston and Montreal Railroad company, and the whole of the valley of the Connecticut, to say nothing of Wall street, has suffered from the issue of worthless bonds put out by that bankrapt corporation. Hoyt was a trustee of the Chairmont Bank; he was 'accommodated' by Swan, the vice president, who I suppose got a bonus for his compiacency; other trustees were accommodated and Henry Parsons the counsel of the bank as well, and all that out of the hard carnings of a thousand poor tradesmen who supposed they were laying by something for a raiby day. And the worst is, these men do all these rascalities dader the guise of religion. There is scarcely a man in the Clairmont Bank who is not a Sunday school teacher or the deacon of a church."

### LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

A number of depositors of the Long Island Savings Bank collected at the bank yesterday and signed the proposition of the trustegs. It is said that all the depositors who have expressed any opinion are in layor of the offer of the trustees and are in hope the Attorney General will acquiesce in the proposition.
A meeting of the depositors is to be held to-night in
the War Veterans' Glub Rooms, on Court street.

### FLOWERS AND FRUIT.

The judges appointed in the several departments of the Horticultural Show to be opened to the public sion of the various exhibits this afternoon, at four o'clock. Their estimates will be made by half-past six, and an hour later visitors will be admitted. The exhibition of flowers, fruit and vegetables is expected to be unusually large and varied this year, excelling all past displays in interest and diversity. Tropical all past displays in interest and diversity. Tropical trees and plants are already arriving in large quantity, and bands of workmen wil be busily engaged at an early hour this morning arranging some of the larger specimens in place. Cut flowers of numerous families will form an important element of the show, and floral designs will take up one entire sociou of the space of the garden. The exhibition will remain open Thursday and Friday evenings in conjunction with the usual concerts, and special matinées will be given on the afternoous of both these days for the convenience of lacies and children and lovers of flowers living at a distance.

### THE BOOK TRADE SALE.

Yesterday was the sixth day of the book trade sale at Leavitt's salerooms. The weather being so fine and some of the publications to be sold of considerable interest the attendance in the afternoon was quite large. There was comparatively little duplicating, but large numbers of many works were sold. The sale commenced with Lee & Shepard's publications, continued from the previous night. Of their illus trated works 500 copies of Nearer, My God, to Thee, and an equal number of Oh! Why Should the Spirit and an equal number of Oh; Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud? were disposed of, while Abide With Me, a new volume in the same series, rose from 500 to 1,000. Five hundred copies of That Husband of Mine were sold, and, of the latest in the same kind of popular literature, That Wife of Mine, 1,850 copies were put upon the market—1,600 being in paper and 250 in cloth. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, bound in sheep, catalogued at 20 copies, equickly rose to 51. Of the same standard work, in other bindings, 44 copies were sold. The Websters were published by G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass. Among other popular books sold. The Websters were published by C. & C. Merriam, Springheld, Mass. Among other popular books published by Lee & Sleppard, the following number of copies were sold:—A Paper City, Petroleum V. Nasby, new, 500; They All Do It, Dangury News Man, new, 500; Isles of the Sea, Oliver Optic, 500; Dou Quixote (Portor & Contes), marked for 50 copies, rose to 115. Three different entitions of Macaniay's History of England, marked for 10, 25 and 10 copies repectively, rose in each case to 30. Ivison, Biskeman, Taylor & Co. offered ten different editions of Webster's Dictionaries, of the primary 1,000 and of the common school 500 copies were soid. The evening sale concluded with the publications of Scribber, Welford & Armstrong, those of Scribber, Armstrong & Co. being held over till this morang. Fifty copies of Phacacorsyana and a similar number of several other interesting and valuable works were soid.

### THE OUTWARD BOUND.

Official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics show that during the fiscal year ended Jone 30, 1877, there departed from the port of New York 81,113 passengers. Their destinations were as follows:-- To Southampton, Liverpool and Hull, 10,910; Bristol. Southampton, Irange and Liverpool, 25,337; Giagow, 8,138; Havre, 7,500; Hamberg, 10,025; Bromen, 10,102; Roterdam, 1833; Antwerp, 9; Savaoilla, 182; Vera Cruz via Havama, 1,597; Havama, 793; St. Domingo and Hayat, 90; Panama, China, Japan and Austrage mingo and Hayri, 90; Panama, China, Japan and Austrains, 940; Austrains, 953; Austrains and New Zealand, 12; Nassau, 213; Fermuda, 783; Haltiax and St. John, 756.

### THE VENEZUELAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, 1877. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD .-

Allow me to give you correct information regarding the time of steamers to Venezuela, about which some reports have got into the public prints. Having received a telegram from Venezuela this very day grantceived a telegram from Venezuela this very day granting me an extension of time under the contract which the government of that Republic entered into with me last July, I have concluded to accept the proposition of the Quebec and Guil Ports Steamship Company to run two of their line from stdamers, the Bermuda and the Alhambra, between this port, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, stopping at Porto Rico and St. Thomas both ways, to commence early in December, as it has been impossible to get suitable steamers to take their place in the meantime.

C. G. DE GARMENDIA, No. 55 Beaver street.

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[Norz -Letters intended for this column must be companied by the writer's full name and address insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this role simply waste time in writing Write only on one side of the paper.—En HERALD.]

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: Please call the attention of the Harbor Commission ers to the Hariem boats. They run so close to ves and make so great a swell that lines and lastenings are broken thereby, causing great inconvenience, damage and loss of time.

SEVERE TREATMENT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

I would like to call the attention of the public to the treatment of the crew of the United States steamship Ossipce. It is now three years since we sailed from this port and numbers of our crew have families and relations here, consequently it is natural, on arriving here, that we should have a desire to go on shore to see them, which is squarely refused us by our captain. The reason given us is that he cannot trust us to return.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Why is it that our loaves of bread are so ridiculously With an experience of twenty-five years in housekeep with an experience of twenty-five years in housekeeping I have never seen them so diminutive as at precent. During the rebellion, when provisions of all
kinds reached the highest prices known in my day,
are five cent loaves were nearly as large as the present
the cent ones. Surely, when everything else (including labor) is so very low, there is no occasion for this.
Can you not stir up the bakers? The powerful voice
of the firmato will reach them when our feeble crise
will not be heard.

DAILY BREAD.

A DEAD LETTER.

A short time ago the Aldermon passed an ordinance prohibiting the flying of kites in this city and directing the police to arrest all persons violating said ordi nance. If the police of the Twenty-second present are not asleep they will find kites flying in the neigh-borhood of their sation house, the owners of which are either on the sidewalk in the way of passers-by, in

THE PARK AND THE PUBLIC

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD;—
It is the custom to close Central Park at Dime o'clock P. M. for the fail and winter, commencing October L. This causes a great deal of inconvenience to those persons whose business causes them to cross the Park in the evenings, as well as to those who are accustomed to take evening exercise. The month of October is one of the most beautiful months of the year. The convenience and picasure of the public seem to be consulted only in warm weather, when money is made by means of boats and carriages. Cannot we have the Park open until eleven P. M. or even late?

CONVENIENCE. This causes a great deal of inconvenience to those

IN LEAGUE WITH THE CORONERS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Notwithstanding the continued complaints of your correspondents the ordinances of this city against obstructions remain unenforced. On the 17th inst. 1 structions remain unenforced. On the 17th inst, 1 barely escaped a serious accident, while a friend with me was thrown violently to the pavement and nearly down a cellar by the slipping of a pair of skids placed three feet above the sidewalk at No. 95 Maidea lane while rolling large tierces from the store to a truck. So far from sympathy being expressed by these kind hearted violators of the law they appeared to think it a good joke to see an old gentleman get a fall, and perhaps that an inquest would belp a worthy Tanamary coroner and prove a good advertisement.

UP AND AT THEM.

BABIES IN THE THEATRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:see the "Wild Flower of Mexico." Although we west there at twenty minutes of eight and had complimentary tickets we could get no seats, and had to pay tary tickets we could get no seats, and had to pay twenty-five cents each extra for a back seat. However, this I don't complain about; for this is a track practised by almost all theatre managers. My complaint is about the women who carried small children, of a few months old, to the theatre, It was impossible at our seats to understand a sentence correctly. The women ought to leave their bables at home and not spoil the pleasure of thousands of other theatregoers. The managers ought to use to this numsance and not allow children under five years of age in their theatres, as it is quite natural for a child to cry if kept awake at so late as hour.

RATEROAD MISMANAGEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--On Sunday I purchased at the office of the Long Island Ratiroad Company at East New York a ticket for Rockaway and return. I bought it on the strength of a "time table" posted up in the office, by which I observed I would arrive at East New York again beobserved I would arrive at East New York again before six P. M. On asking the ciers for a "time table"
for my own convenience and consulting it I saw that
the only train for East New York would arrive at
haif-past seven P. M. I explained to him the
situation, and asked him to refund me my money and
was treated to an elegant display of surliness by him,
together with a positive refusal to retake the ticket.
Would you kinely inform me whether I could not with Would you knowly into me whether the sid of an officer have competed him (considering the circumstances) to refund me my money, and do you think it would do any good to report this "exactition" of himself to the company employing him?

THE CROTON WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-There is evidently a screw loose again in the Croton Water Department. For several days past we have been troubled at my house by the scarcity of that luxury. I went to the reservoir to ascertain the cause luxury. I went to the reservoir to ascertain the cause of the trouble and was astonished to find only nineteen feet of water, whoreas it is the custom to have thirty-six feet. I endeavored to obtain some information, but those on duty were silent. "Go and soe the Commissioners," they said. I have noticed that since the Thirty-sixth street fire the water has lowered very much, which I attribute to the opening of gates that were closed previously. We, the residents of the lower part of Yorkville, must have a botter supply of water. Suppose a fire should occur, now long will inheteen feet of water last? This is a serious matter and should be looked into at once. SEVENTY-NINTH STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-We would respectfully call the attention of the Croton Water Department to the fact that the residents of Boulevard, are without a sufficient supply of water for ordinary demands, while the people in the vicinity of Eighty-loorth street have more than they want. We understand they are supplied from the high water mains.

BOARDERS AND BOARDING HOUSES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I want to make a complaint in the interest of hundreds of gentlemen and ladies residing in this city who are obliged to try to reduce their expenses or entirely nake a living by taking into their houses and seating at their tables strangers under the term "boarders." Housekeeping in these times is too expensive for a Housekeeping in these times is too expensive for a small family of two or three adult persons, so they give it up or do not attempt it, and the alternative is to board. The questions then arise, where? and shall it be in a boarding house or a "private lamily?" Of course dread of coming in contact with a horde of common boarding house people lends many to seek to get into "strictly private families." so they advertise in the Erkarlo for what they want, and take care to give notice that the "price must be low," "the accommodations and table first class," and demand that cultured people who may be driven to the dre necessity of responding to such advertisements shall—as it a pensity for being reduced in circumstances must be influed—"name price," "give description of rooms and re-rences;" that is, furnish unknown and, as yet, unseen persons, not knowing whether they are gross, boorish people or not, the names of friends who can vouch for their integrity and anowiedge of what constitutes good living. The practice is based on the idea that he who seeks board is the only party who may have any enoice, and that the aspect wreaches who have to stoop to take boarders have no leelings, or rights, or reflect left that boarders are expected to respect first should be corrected, and every self-respecting gentieman or lady who is compelled to take into their lamilies that class of persons who want the best appointed rooms, the most lavishly spread table, and are too selfus and inconsiderate to be willing to pay reasonably for it, should take a stand against the demands for their self-abasement—should demand interviews before they will name prices, or references. The writer has heard men boasting that they get "splendid rooms and a most excellent table" for prices that they knew, from their experiences as nousekeepers, could not be afforded. The same measons of the will not self-abasement—should demand interviews before they will name prices, or references, while they knew, from their experiences as nousekeepers, could not be small family of two or three adult persons, so they

## CARS OF SILVER BARS.

The Adams Express Company conveyed from this city to Philadelphia three car loads of silver, in heavy bars, for coinage at the United States Mint. Its value in coin will amount to about \$1,500,000. This was a portion of the treasure train which was lately robbed by bandits white on its way from Sau Francisco to the East. The robbers carried off all the gold they could lay their hands on, but the silver was too heavy for them and they abundoned it. The train from this city was in charge of Mr. Backer, an old attache of Adams Express Company.